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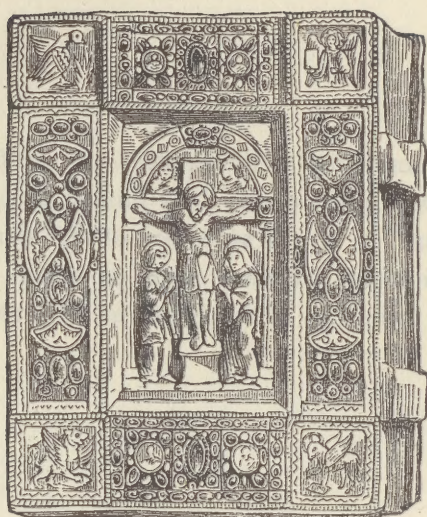
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Preclarū hoc opus quartiscripti sū tho-
me de aquino. Alma in vrbe mogūina. in-
dite nacōis germaice. quā dei clemēna tā
altū ingennū hūne. donoq; gratitu. ceteris
terraz nacōib; pferre. illustraēq; digna-
ta ē. Artificiosa quadā adinuencōe impri-
mendi seu caracterizandi absq; vlla calami
exaracōne sic effigiatū. et ad eusebiā dei in-
dustrie est cōsumatū. p petrū schoiffber de
gernshem. Anno dñi millesimoquadrm;
gentesimo sexagesimonono. Tredecima
die Junij. Sit laus deo.



Facsimile No. 1



DESCRIPTION OF
**THE EARLY
PRINTED**≡
BOOKS OWNED
BY THE GROLIER CLUB
WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF
THEIR PRINTERS AND THE
HISTORY OF TYPOGRAPHY IN
THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY ≡



PRINTED FOR THE GROLIER CLUB
NEW-YORK, MAY, MDCCCXCV



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THE DE VINNE PRESS.



INTRODUCTION



THE books described in the following catalogue are not merely examples of early bookmaking: many of them have an historic value, for they contain the first notices in print of the invention of typography. It was with this end in view that they were carefully selected for the typographical library which Mr. David Wolfe Bruce and his father, the late George Bruce, were collecting for more than fifty years. The value of this collection will readily be inferred from the recital of the names of some of the printers of the books: Gutenberg, Peter and John Schoeffer, Mentelin, Koberger, Jenson, John of Speyer, Ratdolt, Zainer, Wynkyn de Worde, Aldus, and others.

The Bruce library contained not only the incunabula here catalogued, but a great number of books on the literary history of typography. Its collection of specimen-books of types and of manuals of mechanical printing was certainly the largest ever gathered on this side of the Atlantic. This library, which Mr. Bruce has

frequently put at the service of his studious friends, has been lately divided, and generously presented to the book-makers as well as the book-lovers of New York. The specimen-books, grammars of printing, and all books treating of the mechanics of the art, were given to the Typothetæ of this city; the incunabula, and all the valuable books on bibliography and literary history, were given to the Grolier Club. In recognition of the great value of the gift, the Committee on Publications decided to publish a catalogue of the books, illustrated with facsimiles of the more important passages that contain references to the invention and art of printing. Translations have been specially made for the work by Nelson Glenn McCrea, Ph. D.

The historical notes have been compiled in the main from two recent writers on early printed books—Duff, “Early Printed Books,” and Brown, “The Venetian Printing Press.”

Among the other writers consulted are Bigmore & Wyman, Blades, Bouchot, Copinger, De Vinne, Hawkins, Hessels, Holtrop, Dr. Van der Linde, Madden, Pollard, and, of course, Panzer, Hain, Renouard, Lowndes, and Brunet.

Title-pages were rarely used by the early printers. They began their books at once with the text proper, with only a heading briefly indicating the title of the book, and beginning, *Incipit*, *Here begins*, etc.

In this respect, as well as in the form of the characters and the general appearance of the book, the printer

followed closely his predecessor the scribe, making his work resemble as nearly as possible the manuscripts hitherto in vogue.

Capital letters at the beginning of paragraphs and chapters are frequently omitted, a large space being left in which the letter might be painted, or filled in, by the illuminator or rubricator.

The text ends with a paragraph (colophon), again in imitation of medieval manuscripts, in which the author's name and the title of his work frequently appear, as well as the printer's name and the date and place of publication. This in turn is sometimes followed by the printer's device or trademark.

Anno dñi. Mcccclxxviij. ad. viij. idus ianuaris | Reuerēdis
fimo in xpō p̄re ac dño | dño Diethero archip̄fule maguntī
no. in nobili ciuitate maguncia concilio Mimerue firmisse
mo | Scrutinijs sc̄pturarū op̄ p̄clarū | Petrus Schoffer de gernsh
beym arte m̄grā | suis cōfignādo scutis feliciter finiuit.



Facsimile No. 2



LIST OF FACSIMILES

	PAGE
John Gutenberg . . . Bible of thirty-six lines. (See page 16.) Facsimile No. 3.	17
“ “ Bible of forty-two lines. (See page 16.) Facsimile No. 4.	18
Peter Schoeffer . . . Thomas Aquinas. Opus quarti scripti. Mainz, 1469 (No. 1). Colophon describing printing as “the formation of letters without the stroke of a pen.” Facsimile No. 1.	Frontispiece
“ “ Paulus de S. Maria. Dialogus. Mainz, 1478 (No. 4). Colophon. Facsimile No. 2.	9
John Schoeffer Bambergische Halssgerichts Ordnung. Mainz, 1508 (No. 6). Two facsimiles (Nos. 5 and 6), containing type of the Psalter of 1457 and of the Bible of 1462.	19, 20
“ “ Trithemius. Compendium, etc. Mainz, 1515 (No. 8). Colophon accrediting invention of typography to Fust and Schoeffer. Facsimile No. 7.	23
“ “ Livy. Duobus libris auctus cum L. Flori epitome. Mainz, 1518 (No. 9). Preface by Erasmus attributing invention of typography to Fust; also the “Privilege,” granted by Maximilian, which gives the credit to Fust. Facsimiles Nos. 8 and 9.	25, 27
“ “ Livy. Romische Historie. Mainz, 1514 (No. 7). Tullia driving her car over her father’s body. Facsimile No. 10.	29
Ivo Schoeffer Livy. Romische Historie. Mainz, 1551 (No. 10). In the dedication of this book, as in the previous editions, the invention is conceded to Gutenberg. Facsimile No. 11.	30
John Koelhoff Cologne Chronicle, 1499 (No. 28). In this book Ulrich Zell states that “the art was discovered first of all in Germany by Junker Johann Gutenberg.” Facsimile No. 12.	37

- John Froschauer** . . Wimpfeling. *Oratio querulosa*. Augsburg, c. 1496 (No. 39). In this book is a statement that printing was discovered at Mainz "in our times." Facsimile No. 13. 37
- Günther Zainer** . . . Isidore of Seville. Augsburg, 1472 (No. 32). Facsimile of Roman type, No. 14. 40
- Anthony Koberger** . Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493 (No. 48). Contains a statement that printing was invented at Mainz about 1440. Facsimile No. 15. 45
- Albert Dürer** Etliche underricht, etc., Nuremberg, 1527 (No. 52). Facsimile of title-page, No. 16. 47
- John Froben** Polydore Virgil. Basle, 1524 (No. 58). Describes Gutenberg as the inventor. Facsimile No. 17. 51
- Philip de Lignamine**. *Chronica summorum pontificum*. Rome, 1474 (No. 62). In this book Gutenberg and Fust at Mainz, and Mentelin at Strassburg, are noticed as printers in 1459. Facsimiles Nos. 18 and 19. 55
- Erhard Ratdolt** . . . Fasciculus temporum. Venice, 1480 (No. 68). On leaf 64 is a reference to printing. Facsimiles Nos. 20 and 21. 59
- Philip Pigouchet** . . Heures à l'usage de Paris, 1500 (No. 82). Facsimile No. 22. 64
- John Trechsel** William of Occam. *Dialogus*. Lyons, 1494 (No. 83). Facsimile No. 23. 66
- Wynkyn de Worde** . Vitas patrum. Westminster, 1495 (No. 84). Facsimile No. 24. 68
- Berthold Ruppel** . . Conradus de Mure — *Repertorium*, Basle, c. 1473 (No. 55). Lines containing the printer's name (Bertoldus) and the town (Basilea). Facsimile No. 25. 70



A DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLY PRINTED BOOKS
OWNED BY THE GROLIER CLUB



A Catalogue of Early Printed Books

MAINZ



SEVERAL towns claim the honor of being the birthplace of typography, but the weight of evidence favors Mainz, with John Gutenberg as the inventor of movable metal type.

Like many other inventors, Gutenberg was forced to call to his aid the capitalist, in the person of a professional money-lender, John Fust, in 1450; and later Peter Schoeffer was associated with them, probably as proof-reader or corrector. They soon quarreled and separated, Gutenberg dying in poverty, while Fust and Schoeffer founded a prosperous printing-house. Fust died in 1466, and Schoeffer continued the business to the end of the fifteenth century, printing many books.

The earliest known specimen of printing from movable type—the “Indulgence” of Nicholas V—was printed at Mainz in 1454. Several editions were issued in this and the following year, the work of two different printers, one of whom was doubtless Gutenberg while the other may well have been Schoeffer.

About this time two Bibles were printed at Mainz—the one known as the Mazarin or Forty-two-line Bible, the other as the Pfister or Bamberg (Thirty-six-line) Bible. Gutenberg was no doubt connected with the production of both. In the Bruce Collection is a fragment of the Mazarin Bible, two leaves on vellum (see facsimile No. 3); and also two leaves on paper, of the Bamberg Bible (see facsimile No. 4).

Schoeffer was also the printer of the first book with a printed date, the “*Psalmorum Codex*” of 1457. This is also the first book in which a printer’s mark or device appears.

The mark of Fust and Schoeffer consists of two printer’s rules on two shields, hanging from the branch of a tree.



Peter Schoeffer

1469

- 1 Thomas Aquinas—*Super quarto sententiarum* (Opus quarti scripti). Folio, 273 leaves (lacks first leaf). Hain, *1481.

A facsimile of the colophon of this book (which is printed with the type of the Bible of 1462) will be found in the frontispiece. The translation is given below.

On the thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord the one thousand four hundred and sixty-ninth, at the fostering city of Mainz, in the famous German nation which God, in his mercy, has deigned to honor and glorify above all other nations of the world by the free gift of the light of such great genius, this noble work, the Commentary of St. Thomas of Aquino on the Fourth Book of the Sentences, has, by the use of the quite ingenious invention of printing, or, as it may be described, the formation of letters without any stroke of a pen, been thus, to the honor of God, carefully produced and finished by Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim. To God be the praise.

ē discipline cōcupiscētia. Cura
ergo discipline dilectio ē: et dilec-
tio custodia legū illi? ē. Custo-
ditio aut legum cōsummatio
ī corruptionis est: incorruptio
aut facit esse p̄mū deo. Cōcu-
piscētia itaq; sapientie deducet
ad regnū perpetuū. Si ergo de-
lectamini sedib; et sceptis o re-
ges ppli: diligite sapientia ut ī
perpetuū regnetis. Diligite lu-
men sapientie: omnes qui p̄es-
tis pplis. Quid est aut sapientia
et quēadmodū facta sit referā
et non abscondam a vobis sa-
cramenta dei: sed ab īmicio na-
tūritatis īvestigabo: et ponā ī
lucem sciētiā illius. et non p̄e-
ribo veritatē: neq; cum īvidia

Bible of Thirty-six lines, with the rubricator's retouches on the capitals.

Book of Wisdom vi: 17-22.

Facsimile No. 3

illos: fide ⁊ uir. cās corda eor. Sum
ergo qđ temptatis dñi. nō ponere iugē
sup. reuētes discipulor. qđ neq. nos ne
q. p̄res n̄ri portare posuimus. Sed
p. gratiā dñi ihu credim⁹ saluari quē
admodū ⁊ illi. Vacuit aut. oīs mētū
dor. ⁊ audiebāt barnabā ⁊ paulū nar
rantes quanta d⁹ fecisset signa ⁊ pro
digia in gētib⁹ p. eos. Et postq. ta
ruerūt. resp. dūt iacobus dicens. Viri
fratres audite m̄r. Symon narrauit
quēadmodū p̄mū deus uisitauit su
mere eē gētib⁹ pplm. nomini suo: ⁊
hūc concordant uerba p̄phetarū: sicut
scriptū ē. Post hec reuerter et reedifica
bo salernaculū dauid qđ decidit ⁊ diru
ta eius reedificabo: ⁊ erigam illud: ut
requirāt ceteri hominū dñm ⁊ omnes
gentes super quas imudratū ē nomen
meū dicit dñs faciens hec. Nonū a se
culo ē dñs opus suū. Propter quod
ego iudico nō inquirari eos q. eē gē
tib⁹ ouerrunt ad deū: sed scribere ad

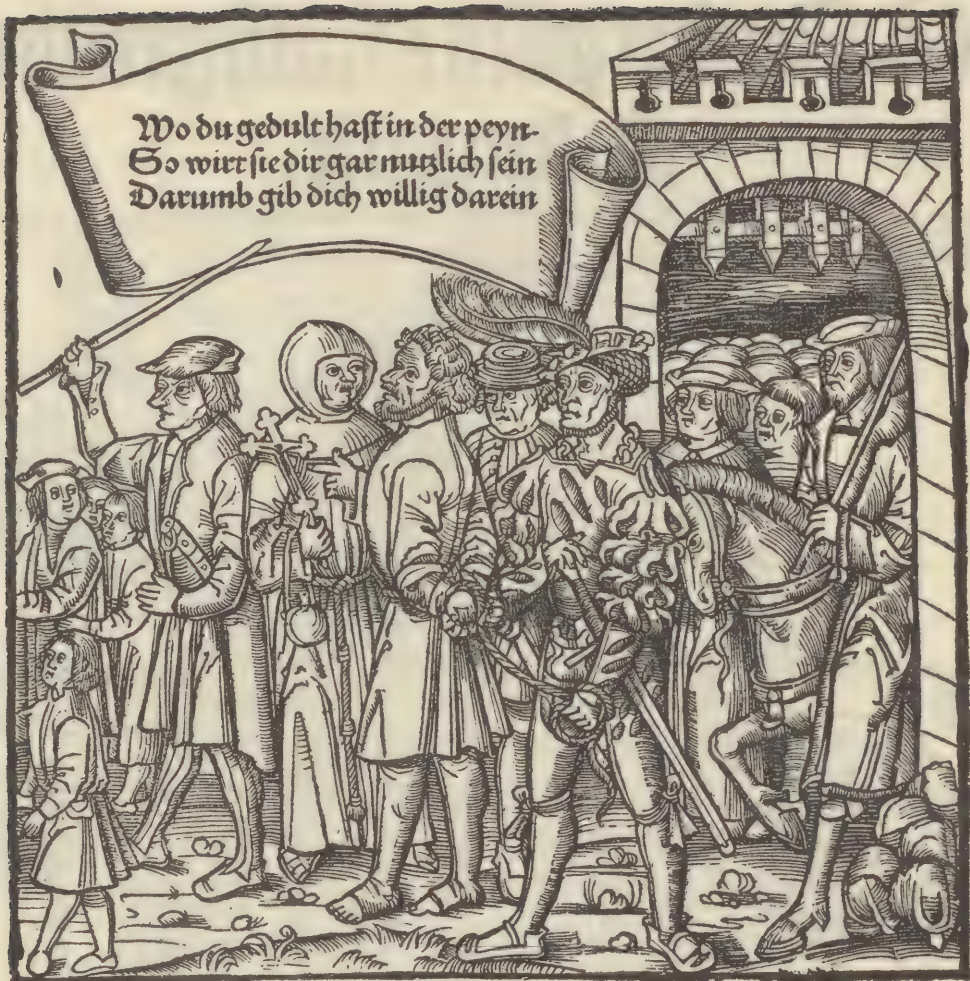
Bible of Forty-two lines, with rubricator's retouches on the capitals.

Acts xv : 10-20.

Facsimile No. 4

B Ambergische halßgerichts Ordnung.





Von beichten vnd vermanen nach der verurteylung.

Item Nach der verurteylung des armen zum tode/sol man in anderweye beychten lassen/Auch zum wenigsten einen Priester oder zwen am außführen/oder außschleiffen bey ime seyn/die ime zu guten vermanen. Man soll ime auch in dem führen für gericht vnd außführen zum tod stetigs ein Crucifix vortragen.

Das die Beichtuetter die armen beken- ter warheit zulaugen mit weisen sollen.

Item die Beichtuetter der vbelthetter sollen sie nit weysen/was sie mit der warheit auff sich selbs oder ander person bekant haben wider zulaugen/wann nye mandt gezympt den übelthetern ire bosheit wider gemeynen nutz/vnd frömer leuten zünachteyl mit vnwarheit bedecken zu helfen/wie am acht vñ dreysigsten Artikel davon auch meldung geschicht.

1471

- 2 Thomas Aquinas — Summa theologiae. Folio, 175 leaves. Hain, *1447.

1476

- 3 Boniface VIII — Liber VI decretalium. Folio, 162 leaves. From the Kloss Collection. Hain, *3593.

1478

- 4 Paulus de S. Maria — Dialogus qui vocatur scrutinium scripturarum. Folio, 217 leaves. Hain, 10,766.
See Facsimile No. 2.



Peter of Friedberg

Friedberg printed in Mainz from 1493 to 1498.

1498

- 5 Trithemius — Liber de triplici regione claustralium. Quarto, 97 leaves. Hain, *15,618.



John Schoeffer

John succeeded his father, Peter Schoeffer, in 1503, and continued printing until 1531.

Several of the books published by him contain interesting references to the invention of printing. In some the invention is credited to Fust and Peter Schoeffer; in others to Gutenberg.

1508

- 6 Bambergische Halssgerichts Ordnung. Folio, 52 leaves. Brunet, Sup. I, 88.

The types used in this book are those of the famous Psalter of 1457 and the Bible of 1462. The woodcuts, 23 in number, are very curious (see facsimiles Nos. 5 and 6).

1514

- 7 Livy — Romische Historie. Folio, 12 + 409 leaves (lacks last leaf). Brunet III, 1113. (See No. 10.)

Some of the type used in this book is that of the Psalter of 1457.

1515

- 8 Trithemius — Compendium . . . sive historiarum de origine regum [*sic*] et gentis francorum. Folio, 55 leaves. Brunet V, 960.

On the last page of this work is an interesting account of the invention of printing, a translation of which is given below (see facsimile No. 7).

The present chronicle was printed and completed in the year of our Lord 1515, on the eve of Margaret the Virgin, in the noble and famous city of Mainz, the first inventress of this art of printing, by John Schoeffer, grandson of the late worthy John Fust, citizen of Mainz, the chief originator of the said art. It was in the year of the birth of our Lord 1450, in the thirteenth indiction, during the reign of the illustrious Roman Emperor Frederick III, the most Reverend Father in Christ, Theoderic, Cup-bearer of Erbach and Prince Elector, being Archbishop of Mainz, that Fust at length began by his own unaided genius to devise and experiment upon a method of printing. This, with the help of divine grace, he perfected and applied to practical purposes in the year 1452. This result, however, was not attained without the aid and the many indispensable improvements of Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim, his workman and adopted son, to whom, in fitting recognition of these labors and many discoveries, he also gave in marriage his daughter Christine. Now the two just mentioned, John Fust and Peter

¶ IMPRESSVM ET COMPLETVM EST PRESENS

chronicarum opus anno dñi. M D XV. in uigilia Margarete uirginis. In nobili famosaq; urbe Moguntina, huius artis impressorie inuentrice prima. Per IOANNEM Schöffler, nepotē quōdā honesti uiri IOANNIS fusth ciuis Moguntin, memorate artis primarij auctoris Qui tandē imprimendi artē proprio ingenio excogitare speculariq; cœpit āno dñice natiuitatis M CCCC. L. indictiōe XIII. Regnante illustrissimo Ro. imperatore FREDERICO III. Presidente sanctæ Moguntinæ sedi Reuerēdissimo in chrō p̄re domino THEODERICO pincerna de Erpach p̄cipe electore Anno autē M. CCCC. LII. perfecit deduxitq; eā (diuina fauente gratia) in opus imprimēdi (Opera tñ ac multis necessarijs ad inuentioneibus PETRI Schöffler de Gernshei miniſtri sui q; filij adoptiui) Cui etiā filiam suam CHRISTINAM fusthū p̄digna laborū multarūq; adinuentionū remuneratiōe nuptui dedit. Retinerūt autē hij duo iā p̄nominati IOANNES fusth & PETRVS Schöffler hāc artem i secreto (omnibus ministris ac familiaribus eorū, ne illā quoq; modo manifestaret, iureiurādo astrictis) Quo tandē de āno dñi M CCCC LXII p̄ eosdem familiares i diuersas terrarū puincias diuulgata haud parum sumpsit icrementum. .

CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO CAESAREE MAIESTATIS IUSSU & IPENSIS honestij IOANNIS Haselperg ex Aia maiore Constantien diocesis. .



Facsimile No. 7

Schoeffer, kept this art a secret, binding all their workmen and servants by an oath not to make the process known in any way. From the year 1462, however, it was carried by these same workmen into different countries of the world, and made no slight advance. . . .

1518

- 9 Livy — Duobus libris auctus cum L. Flori epitome. Folio, 80 l. + 730 p. + 15 l. Brunet III, 1104.

This book contains a preface by Erasmus, in which the invention of printing is attributed to Fust (see facsimile No. 9). And in the privilege of printing the work, granted to John Schoeffer by the Emperor Maximilian, the invention is also credited to Fust (see facsimile No. 8).

TRANSLATION OF PRIVILEGE

Privilege granted by His Imperial Majesty. Maximilian, by favor of divine mercy, Emperor of the Romans ever Augustus, King of Germany, Hungary, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc., Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, etc., Count of the Palatinate, to our worthy, loyal, and well-beloved John Schoeffer, Chalcographer of Mainz, our Imperial grace and every blessing. Whereas we have been informed and advised by the testimony of credible witnesses that the ingenious invention of chalcography, originating with your grandfather, has in its prosperous development found its way into all the world, and that almost all chalcographers, not only throughout the dominions of our Empire, but in other realms also, enjoy a favor or privilege denying to others the right to publish books which have been issued from their establishment according to the tenor of the grant held by them, to the end that their labor may not be in vain and that they may not incur loss in the performance of their duty, as we hear has been your fate in the publication of your Livy: therefore, being desirous, both in memory of your grandfather, a man worthy of all favor and commendation, especially for this divine discovery, and in hope to make good the loss which you have sustained from the immediate publication by others of inferior editions of the works issued by you, to come to your aid with timely assistance and to take precautions for the future, we do now to chalcographers and printers of books, all and singular, of whatever condition in life they may be, in all places soever in our

PRIVILEGIUM

A C A E S A R E A M A I E S T A T E

C O N C E S S V M.

MAXIMILIANVS

Diuina fauente clementia Romanorum imperator semper Augustus, ac Germania, Hungaria, Dalmatia, Croacia &c. Rex, Archidux Austriae, dux Burgundiae, Brabantiae &c. Comes Palatinus &c. Honesto nostro, & sacri imperij fidei nobis dilecto Ioanni Scheffer Chalcographo Moguntino gratiam nostram Caesaream, & omne bonum. Cum, sicut docti & moniti sumus fidei dignorum testimonio, ingeniosum chalcographiae, auctore auctore tuo, inuentum felicibus incrementis in uniuersum orbem promanauerit, & fere omnes chalcographi non modo per imperij nostri ditionem, sed alia etiam regna gratia seu priuilegio de non imprimendis libris ex officina eorum emanatis secundum uim obtenti cuiuslibet priuilegij gaudeant, ne eorum irritus labor fiat, & sibi iacturam officio suo pariant, sicut tibi in publicatione Liuiana contigisse accepimus. Proinde uolentes tibi, tum ob auctum tuum, omni uel ob hoc diuinum inuentum fauore, & commendatione dignum, tum pro damni tui recuperatione, quod accepisti ex praecipiti secundaria operum a te publicatorum editione, opportuno remedio succurrere, & in posterum prospicere, omnibus & singulis, cuiuscunque conditionis existant, Chalcographis, & librorum impressoribus, ubilibet locorum in sacro Romano imperio, & etiam in terris nostris haereditariis constitutis sub poena infra scripta serio inhiibemus, ne Titum Liuium per decennium, quem sub incude in praesentiarum habes, & Latinum & Germanicum, ac etiam auctiorem quam hactenus nunquam publicatus, edere proxime intendis, ac alia pleraque opera quacunque in lingua, quae tu primum apud Germanos, licet apud exteros impressa fuerint, publicabis per sexennium a dato editionis cuiuslibet talium librorum & operum, imprimere, seu alibi imprimi facere, aut post diem eorundem editionis impressos adducere, quouismodo, aut quæsito colore studeant uel praesumant, aut ut ab alijs ista fiant auctores sint, sub poena amissionis librorum sic editorum, aut uerum expositorum, quos etiam praefatus Ioannes, aut cui ab eo agendum hoc commissum fuerit, de facto ubicunque eos compererit, accipere, & in commodum suum conuertere poteris & poterit, impedimento, contradictione, & impugnatione cessante quoruncunque, cuiuscunque dignitatis, praeminentiae, status, & officij fuerint. Et amplius sub poena decem marcharum auri puri, quas toties quoties, contrafactum fuerit, irremissibiliter exigendas a contrafacientibus, & pro medietate fisco nostro Caesareo, pro reliqua uero iniuriam passibus decernimus esse applicandas. Harum testimonio literarum sigilli nostri munimine roboratarum.

Datum in oppido nostro Vuels die nona

Mensis Decembris. An. M. D.

XVIII. Regnorum nostro

rum, Romani

XXXIII. Hungariae uero XXIX.

Ad mandatum Caesareae
maiestatis proprium.

la. Spiegel.

Holy Roman Empire, and likewise in our hereditary possessions, issue this our solemn prohibition, under the penalty stated below. The Titus Livius which you have now in press, and which you purpose shortly to publish, both in Latin and in German, in a more complete form than in any previous edition, and the numerous other works, in whatsoever language, which you shall be the first to publish in Germany, though they may have been already printed in foreign lands, these the printers aforesaid shall not in any way or under any pretext seek or presume, or cause others to seek or presume, to print, or to cause elsewhere to be printed, or after the day of the publication of the same to appropriate the printed copies. The period covered is, in the case of the Livy, ten years, in the case of the other works, six years, from the date of the publication of such books and works. The penalty is the loss of the books so published or exposed for sale, which also the said John, or he to whom he may intrust the matter, shall have power to seize wherever he shall have learned of their existence, and to turn to his own profit; and this without hindrance, gainsaying, or opposition on the part of any, of whatever rank, distinction, condition, or office they may be. And there is further affixed a penalty of ten marks of pure gold, to be exacted irrevocably from the offenders for each and every infraction of this grant, one half of which we do now order to be paid into our Imperial treasury, the other half to be placed at the disposal of the sufferer of the injury. Witness this document attested by our seal. Given in our town of Vuels, December 9th, 1518, in the year of our reign, as Emperor of the Romans, the thirty-third, as King of Hungary, the twenty-ninth.



TRANSLATION OF PREFACE

Erasmus of Rotterdam to all who are haters of barbarians and lovers of the Muses, greeting:

If in times past they deserved no common praise who furnished Origen and Jerome with scribes and parchment, what meed of praise is due to the printing establishments which daily send forth to us hosts of good books, and that for a very low price! If Ptolemy Philadelphus won for himself undying remembrance with



I LAUDEM HAVD QVAQVAM uulgarem meruerunt olim qui Origeni & Hieronymo notarios ac membranas suppeditarunt, quantum uero laudis debetur Typographorum officinis, quæ nobis cotidie bonorum uoluminum effundunt examina, idq; minimo pretio. Si Ptolemæus ille Philadelphus memoriam apud posteros sibi parauit immortalem, ob bibliothecam Alexandriæ comparatâ, insignem quidem illam ac locupletem, sed tamen unâ, quid præmij debetur ijs, qui nobis cotidie totas bibliothecas, totoſque, ut ita dixerim, librorum mundos in omni genere linguarum ac literarum sub-

ministrant? Atque huius quidem laudis præcipua portio debetur huius poenè diuini dixerim opificij repertoribus, quorum princeps fuisse fertur, totius æui memoria celebrandus, IOANNES FAVST, auus eius, cui Liuium hunc, tum auctum duobus uoluminibus, tum innumeris locis ex codice uetustissimo castigatum debemus, ut hoc egregium decus partim ad IOANNEM SCHEFFER, uelut hæreditario iure deuoluatur, partim ad Moguntiaci ciuitatis, & aliâs multis nominibus scholæ, gloriâ pertineat. Etenim si de laude reperti tormëti, quod nouo uocabulo Bombardâ uocant, non pauci certant, quanto iustius laudibus uehendi sunt, quorû industria, pulcherrimum hoc eruditionis ac ueræ felicitatis instrumentum contigit? Atque utinam ut inuentum est eximium, ita non nisi libris, ac disciplinis egregijs excudendis dedicetur. Atque hic rursus malim ueterum monumentis restituendis, quàm nouis adglomerandis operam dari. Tamen si non desunt his quoque temporibus fauor, qui scribant haud indigna posteris. In huius igitur pulcherrimæ laudis studium incumbat nostra Germania, cui multos bonos authores ab inferis in lucem reuocatos cum olim debet orbis, tum nuper Cornelij Taciti libros aliquot, pergat ex tam uasto librorum ac disciplinarum omnium incendio, ex inaudito naufragio, ex miserabili ruina, fragmenta, quæ licet, rapere, rumpantur ut illa Codris istis, qui cum rursus in hoc conspirarunt, ut sub prætextu tuendæ religionis quicquid est elegantioris eruditionis conspurcent atque extinguant, nihil aliud assequantur, quàm ut quod oppugnant reddant illustrius, & suum liuorẽ stoliditati parem magis ac magis denobilitent. Hanc laudem expetant Germani principes, hactenus ornamenti rei bellicæ abudè clari. Fuit hoc olim regum studium, aut extructis pontibus, aut communis fluminum ripis, aut alio deductis amnibus, tum thermis, porticibus, basilicis, aquæductibus, stratis uijs, oppidis erectis, alioue quopiam insigni monumento sui memoriâ posteris relinquere, nunc ferè ex miserandis urbium ac uicorum ruinis, ex uastatis atque incensis agris nobiles sunt. Belli gloria tum uerû habet decus, cum ad id coëgit necessitas, aut patriæ pietas, huius laudis semper parata seges est, neq; desunt exempla. Huc prouocat insignis ille nobilitatis pariter ac religionis antistes ALBERTVS Cardinalis & Archiepiscopus Moguntinensis. Huc clarissimus Saxonix dux FIDERICVS, nequid interim dicâ de notæ inferioris proceribus. Porro tamen ex hac editione non ita multum accessit Tito Liuiio, tamen habenda non mediocri gratia primû incomparabili uiro THEODORICO TZOBEL ædis Moguntinæ summæ Scholastico, & Reuerendiss. domini Moguntin. Vicario, qui singulari studio curauit hoc laudis suæ ciuitati asserere, deinde non uulgariter erudito uiro Nicolao Carbachio, quin quennium iam Titum Liuiû publico salario summa cum laude profitenti, tum Volphango Angusto, à quibus quantum laboris exhaustum sit, dum ex codice non scripto, sed picto coguntur addiuinare quid sit legendum, difficile fuerit æstimare. Nul- lum autem tam deprauatum exemplar, unde solers coniectator non multa queat restituere. Proinde iuuenes optimi Liuiû illum olim orbis delitium, uelut renatum emite, complectimini, legite, ediscite, præter uberrimam rerum gestarum cognitionem, haud mediocre eloquentiæ fructû lucrifacuri. Bene ualete. VII. CAL. MART. AN. M. D. XIX.

posterity by founding the library of Alexandria, famous, it is true, and richly stored, but still one library only, what recognition is due to those who every day supply us with whole libraries, with whole worlds of books, so to speak, in every tongue and in every department of literature? And of this praise the largest part is due to the inventors of this art, almost divine, as I may call it, of whom the first, well worthy of a place in the memory of all time, is said to have been John Fust, the grandfather of him to whom we owe this edition of Livy, enriched with two additional books, and corrected in countless passages from the readings of a very old manuscript. Thus this great honor in part belongs to John Schoeffer, to whom it descends as by right of inheritance; in part enhances the glory of Mainz, a city of fame in many other respects as well. For if not a few are rivals for the distinction of having invented the engine which by a new term is called a bombard, how much more justly are they to be extolled by whose industry this noble instrument of learning and true happiness has become ours! And as the invention is noble, I trust it may be dedicated solely to the publishing of worthy books and the furthering of liberal studies. And here again I think we should rather strive to make secure the writings of the past than to add to them those of the present, though I admit that in these days also there are some who write in a manner not unworthy of preservation. Let therefore our Germany, to whom the world has long owed the return of many excellent authors from darkness to light, and in more recent times the recovery of several books of Cornelius Tacitus, bend her energies to the attainment of this high praise; let her proceed to rescue what fragments she may from a conflagration of all books and records of knowledge so widespread, from a wreck so unparalleled, from a downfall so sad, to the end that those Codri may burst with envy, who, after they have again conspired together to depreciate and destroy, under pretense of upholding religion, all that exists of more elegant learning, will accomplish naught, save to render more illustrious the object of their attack, and to bring into ever greater disrepute their own malice, which indeed resembles stupidity.

1551

10 Livy — Romische Historie. (Printed by Ivo Schoeffer.)

The first edition of this German translation of Livy (by Ivo Wittig) was printed by Schoeffer in 1505. Other editions followed in 1514, 1523, 1531, 1533, and 1551. In all of them the dedication to the Emperor Maximilian says (see facsimile No. 11):

In that city [Mainz] the wonderful art of printing was first invented by the ingenious John Gutenberg in the year of our Lord 1450, and afterward in the same Mainz by the industry, money, and labor of John Fust and Peter Schoeffer, practically applied and permanently established. Therefore not only throughout the German nation, but also throughout all the world, this city should be praised and lauded for all time as well-deserving, and the citizens and inhabitants of the same should enjoy their due consideration.



Facsimile No. 10

lestat (als eynem obersten haupt vnd regierer des heyligen Römischen
 Reichs) zu zuschreiben wie dan hienor der gleichen/ Valerius Maximus
 sein Historien/ von mercklichen geschichten vñ sprüchen/ dem Keyser Ti-
 berio / vnd Plinius sein werck von der natürlichen Historien Tito Ve-
 spasiano zugeschrieben vñnd geschickt haben. Solch werck aller mecht-
 tigster König (das zūnor an ewer Königliche Maiestat zu ehren/ darzu
 Fürsten vnd Herrn/ auch Gemeynden vnd Stetten Teutscher Nation/
 zu nütze in teutsch bracht/ vnd inn der löblichen statt Meynz gefertigt/
 vnd getruckt ist) wöll ewer Rō. May. gnediglich auffnehmen: Inn wel-
 licher statt auch anfenglich die wunderbarliche Kunst der Truckerey/
 vñnd im ersten von den künstreichen Johann Guttenberg/ do man zalt
 nach Christi vñsers Herrn geburt tausent vierhundert vñnd fünfzig
 jar erfunden/ Vnd darnach mit fleiß/ kost vñ arbeyt Johann Faus-
 sten vñ Peter Schöffers zu Meynz inß werck gebracht/ vnd
 bestendig gemacht ist worden. Darumb die selbe statt
 nicht alleyn bei Teutscher Nation/ sonder auch bei
 aller welt inn ewige zeit (als wol verdienet)
 gepreist vñnd gelobt soll werden / vnd
 die Burger vñnd einwoner
 doselbst das billich
 gemessen.





STRASSBURG

Trithemius records that after the secret of printing was discovered it spread first to Strassburg; and P. de Lignamine says in his "Chronicle" that John Mentelin had a press there in 1459.

Mentelin, Strassburg's first printer, had been a scribe and illuminator, like many others of that period. Very few of his books are dated, but rubricated or written dates have been found in the first three books described below. Mentelin died in 1478.

John Mentelin

c. 1465

- 11 Bible, in German (second half only). Folio, 211 leaves. From the Barnheim Collection. Hain, *3130.

This is the first edition of the Bible in German.

c. 1466

- 12 St. Augustine—De arte predicandi. Folio, 21 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *1955.

This is one of the rare publications of Mentelin containing his name. In its preface, almost an exact reprint of the preface to an edition of the same work published by Fust, Mentelin's name replaces that of Fust.

c. 1466

- 13 St. Chrysostom — Homiliae in Matthaeum. Folio, 251 leaves. Hain, *5034.

1476

- 14 Vincent of Beauvais — Speculum naturale. Folio, 2 parts, 318 and 327 leaves. Kloss Collection. Brunet V, 1253.



The "R" Printer

Another printer in Strassburg, who has been very generally confounded with Mentelin, used a peculiarly shaped capital R. Some consider these books the work of A. Rusch d'Ingwiller, while M. Madden attributes them to the monastery of Weidenbach at Cologne.

c. 1472

- 15 Dionysius de Burgo — Declaratio Valerii Maximi. Folio, 370 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *4103.



Henry Eggestein

Eggestein's first dated book was issued in 1471, but he probably began printing at Strassburg almost as soon as Mentelin.

c. 1470

- 16 Eusebius — Historia ecclesiastica. Folio, 128 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *6708.

c. 1474

- 17 Comestor — Historia scholastica. Folio, 252 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *5529.

John Grüninger (Reinhardt)

Grüninger began printing at Strassburg as early as 1483, and continued until 1531. He was one of the most careless printers of that period.

c. 1490

- 18 Cato—Philippi de Pergamo Speculum regiminis alias Catho-
morilisatus. Folio (42) + 124 + (176) leaves. Kloss Collec-
tion. Hain, *4712.

53
9

John Schott

John was the son of Martin Schott, a Strassburg printer who married a daughter of Mentelin. He was the first to claim, in 1520, that Mentelin was the inventor of printing. He printed from 1500 to 1545.

1504

- 19 Reisch—Margarita philosophica. Quarto, 325 leaves. Brunet
IV, 1200.

This curious work—a small popular encyclopedia—contains a number of interesting woodcuts.





COLOGNE

Cologne disputes with Strassburg the honor of being the second city in which printing was established.

The writer of the "Cologne Chronicle," who claims to have had this information from Ulrich Zell, tells us that, after Mainz, the first of all towns where printing was established was Cologne, next Strassburg, and then Venice.

It is now generally admitted, however, that the first press in Strassburg preceded that in Cologne by several years.

We know that Zell, a pupil of Schoeffer, was the first printer settled in Cologne. He set up his press there at least as early as 1466, and continued printing until the end of the century.



Ulrich Zell

1473

- 20 Caracciolus de Litio — Opus quadragesimale de poenitentia. Folio, 358 leaves (lacks the last leaf). Barnheim Collection. Hain, *4429.

This is one of the three or four volumes printed by Zell in which his name appears in the colophon (on leaf 357).

c. 1480

- 21 Thomas Aquinas — Summa de articulis fidei et ecclesiae sacramentis. Quarto, 15 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *1423.



John Veldener

Veldener, who was probably a pupil of Zell, was one of the first printers established in the Netherlands. The following work is without name of place, printer, or date, but is ascribed, probably incorrectly, to Veldener, at Cologne, by Panzer and Hain.

c. 1470

- 22 St. Chrysostom — Super psalmo quinquagesimo. Quarto, 29 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *5030.



Conrad Winters of Homburg

Winters began to print at Cologne about 1476.

c. 1478

- 23 Voragine — Sermones aurei de sanctis. Folio, 205 leaves. Kloss Collection. Holtrop, 214.

c. 1480

- 24 Nider — Manuale confessorum. Quarto, 75 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,841.

c. 1480

- 25 Nider — Tractatus de morali lepra. Quarto, 101 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,817.

c. 1480

- 26 Nider—Tractatus de contractibus mercatorum. Quarto, 30 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,826.



John Guldenschaff

Guldenschaff was a printer at Cologne from 1477 to 1487.

1483

- 27 Petrus de Harentals—Expositio super libro psalmodum. Folio, 401 leaves (lacks first leaf). Kloss Collection. Hain, 8365. Holtrop, 261.



John Koelhoff

Koelhoff, who was a native of Lubeck, was established at Cologne as a printer in 1472. He was one of the first to use printed signatures. He was one of the most industrious printers of the last quarter of the fifteenth century.

1499

- 28 Cologne Chronicle—Die Cronica van der hilliger Stat Coellen. Folio, 366 leaves. Hain, *4989.

This famous "Chronicle," with its quaint woodcuts, contains on leaves 311 and 312 a long and interesting account of the origin of printing, from which the following is an extract (see facsimile No. 12):

This highly valuable art was discovered first of all in Germany, at Mainz on the Rhine. And it is a great honor to the German nation that such ingenious men are found among them. And it took place about the year of our Lord 1440; and from this time

Jē dese boichwyrdige kūst
 vurf is vonden aller eyrst in Duytschlant 30 Wentz am Rijne. Ind dat is d' duytsch
 scher nacion eyn groisse eurlicheit dat sulche synryche mynschen syn dae 30 vyndē. Ind
 dat is geschiet by den iairen vns heren/anno dñi. MCCCxl. ind vā der zijt an bis
 men schreue. l. wart vnder soicht die kunst ind wat dair 30 gehoirt. Ind in den iare vns
 heren do men schreyff. MCCCC. l. do was cyn gulden iare/ do began men 30 drucken
 ind was dat eyrste boich dat men druckte die Bykel 30 latijn/ind wart gedrukt mit eyn
 re grouer schrift. as is die schrift dae men nu Wyseboicher mit druckt. Item wiewail
 die kunst is vonden 30 Wentz/ als vurf vp die wijsē/ als dan nu gemeynlich gebruike
 wirt/ so is doch die eyrste vurbildung vonden in Holland vyss den Sonaten/ die dae
 selfst vur der zijt gedrukt syn. Ind vā ind vyss den is genōmen dat begynne der vurf
 kunst. ind is vilt meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden dan die selue manier was/ vnd ye
 lenger ye mere kunstlicher wurden. Item eyntre genant Dinnekonst der schrift in eynre
 vurrede vp dat boich Quintilianus genoempr. vnd ouch in anderen meir boicher/ dat ey
 Wale vyss Vranckrijch/ genant Nicolaus genson haue alre eyrst dese meysterliche kūst
 vonden/ mer dat is openbaerlich gelogen. want sij syn noch im leuen die dat gezurige
 dat men boicher druckte 30 Venedige/ ec der vurf Nicolaus genson dar quame/ dair he
 began schrift 30 sijden vnd bereyden. Mer der eyrste vynder der druckerye is geweest eyn
 Burger 30 Wentz. ind was geboren vā Straisßburg. ind hiesch joncker Johan Guden
 burg Jē vā Wentz is die vurf kūst komen alre eyrst 30 Coellē. Dairnae 30 Straisß
 burg/ ind dairnae 30 Venedige. Dat begynne ind vortganck der vurf kunst hait myz
 mütlich verzelt d' Eirsame man Meyster Vlrich Zell vā Hanauwe. boichdrucker 30
 Coellē noch zertijt. anno. MCCCxcij. durch den die kunst vurf is 30 Coellē komē.

Facsimile No. 12

Qua
 tū nobilissimarū arcū inuētiōe. p̄ ceteris nationibus
 iaz pudē meruerat eximia Germania laudē. quaz al
 tera rei bellice. altera philosophice famularē. Cōstat
 em olim bombardas. nōstis iā tēporib' Cachoгра
 phiā hoc est impressorā arcū in nobilissima germane
 vide Maguncia fuisse reprim.

Facsimile No. 13

until the year 1450 the art and what is connected with it were being investigated. And in the year of our Lord 1450 it was a golden year, and they began to print, and the first book they printed was the Bible, in Latin; it was printed in a large letter, resembling the letter with which at present missals are printed. Although the art was discovered at Mainz, in the manner as it is now generally used, yet the first prefiguration was found in Holland, in the "Donatuses," which were printed there before that time. And from these the beginning of the said art was taken, and it was invented in a manner much more masterly and exact than this, and became more and more ingenious. One named Omnibonus wrote in a preface to the book called "Quinctilianus," and in some other books too, that a Walloon from France, named Nicholas Jenson, discovered first of all this masterly art; but that is untrue, for there are those still alive who testify that books were printed at Venice before Nicholas Jenson came there and began to cut and make letters. But the first inventor of printing was a citizen of Mainz, born at Strassburg, and named Junker Johann Gutenberg. From Mainz the art was introduced first of all into Cologne, then into Strassburg, and afterward into Venice. The origin and progress of the art were told me verbally by the honorable Master Ulrich Zell, of Hanau, still printer at Cologne anno 1499, and by whom the said art came to Cologne. . . .



Henry Quentell

Quentell began printing at Cologne in 1479, and was the most important printer there during the latter part of the fifteenth century.

1501

- 29 Alexander Gallus (De Villa Dei) — Doctrinale — Glossa notabilis, secunda pars. Quarto, 114 leaves. Kloss Collection.



AUGSBURG

The first press at Augsburg appears to have been established by Günther Zainer, of Reutlingen, and his first dated book was issued in 1468; he probably stopped printing in 1475. He was the first to introduce woodcuts generally into books.

At least twenty printers were established at Augsburg before 1500.

Günther Zainer

1471

- 30 Rodericus (Rodriguez) — *Speculum vitae humanae*. Folio, 128 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *13,940.

c. 1471

- 31 *Vocabularius latino-germanicus*. Folio. Barnheim Collection. Panzer I, 133, 199.

Gothic char. 35 lines, 138 leaves. Fol. 1^r: Registrū vocabularii sequentis. Fol. 2^b: Caput | haupt | Est membrum ani- || malis (etc). Fol. 138^b, line 31: Laus deo pax viuis requies eterna sepultis.

1472

- 32 Isidore of Seville — *Etymologiarum libri XX*. Folio, 264 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *9273. -

This was one of the first works printed in Germany with true Roman letters, which were imitated from type cast by Jenson at Venice (see facsimile No. 14),

c. 1472

- 33 St. Gregory — *Liber epistolarum*. Folio, 164 leaves. Hain. *7991.

ISIDORI · IVNIORIS · HISPALENSIS · EPISCOPI
EPISTOLA · AD BRAVLIONEM · CESARAVGV,
STANVM · EPISCOPVM · INCIPIT · FELICITER

Domino meo & dei seruo · Braulioni episcopo
isidorus episcop⁹. Omni desiderio desideravi
nunc videre faciem tuam · et utinā aliquando
impleret deus votū meum anteqm moriar.
Ad presens autē deprecor · vt commendes me
deo oratiōibus tuis · et ut ī hac vita spem meā
impleat · et in futura beatitudinis tue consortiū michi concedat.
ET · MANV · SVĀ · Ora pro nobis beatissime dñe et frater

BRAVLIO · AD ISIDORVM

Domino meo et vere domio xpīq; electo isidoro epōp
summo · Braulio seruus inutilis seruorū dei. O pīssī/
me domie & virorū prestantissime sera est inquisitio
& tarde data ē michi scribendi optio · quia peccatis meis ingru/
entibus nō modo sterilitatis vel inopie malo · veructiam pestis
mortalitatis · luis · & hostilitatis · quo minus inquirerē horribili
sum prepeditus incurſu. Nunc autem & si mille necessitatibus
mille curis attritus · post longū miserie tēpus velut ab improbi
soporis (vt ita dixerim) gūedie suscitatus · istius mee suggestiōis
affatibus dependere · presumo salutis obsequiū · & cordis & cor/
poris humilitate prostratus · imprecans excellentissimā tue bea/
titudinis potestatem · ut peculiarem famulum tuum · quem pio
sacre dignationis intuitu semper habuisti susceptū · vsq; in finē
habere iubeas commendatū. Nam ego (xp̄s nouit) graui dolore
discrucior · q̄ emenso tempore tam prolixo vel nunc vestrū nō
mereor videre conspectū · sed spero in illum q̄ non obliuiscetur
misereri · nec repellit ī finem · quia exaudiet praecem pauperis · et
vestro miserū me representabit aspectui. Suggesto sane et omni/
moda supplicatione depono · ut libros ethimologiarum quos
iam deo fauēte audiui consumatos · p̄missionis vestre me/
mores seruo vestro dirigere iubeatis · q̄a ut michi sum conscius
magna ibi ex parte serui tui postulatione sudasti · & ideo in me
primum existe munificus · sic in sanctorum caetibus & foelix

1473

- 34 Comestor — *Historia scholastica*. Folio, 220 leaves. Hain, *5531.

One of the earliest books with printed initial letters.



Anthony Sorg

Sorg began printing in Augsburg in 1475, and issued a great number of books between that year and 1493.

1475

- 35 Nider — *Expositio decalogi*. Folio, 304 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *11,789.



John Baemler

Baemler, who had been a scribe and rubricator, settled in Augsburg as a printer in 1472, and worked until 1495, printing a large number of books.

1476

- 36 St. Gregory — *Dialogus* — *Visio tundali*, etc. (in German). Folio, 192 leaves (lacks the first leaf). Kloss Collection. Hain, *7971.



Monastery of SS. Ulric and Afra

About 1472 Melchior de Stanheim, head of the monastery of SS. Ulric and Afra, purchased some presses, and began to print with types which seem to have been borrowed from other printers in Augsburg.

c. 1475

- 37 Salomo—Glossae. Folio, 287 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *14,134.

Although this book is usually attributed to the monastery of SS. Ulric and Afra, it seems more likely to have been printed at Ulm by John Zainer. Its woodcut capital letters are not found in any other book printed at this monastery, while Zainer frequently makes use of capital letters.



John Froschauer

Froschauer seems to have printed at Augsburg from 1494 to 1519.

1496

- 38 St. Methodius—Opusculum divinarum revelationum. Quarto, 45 leaves. Hain, *11,120.

c. 1496

- 39 Wimpfeling—Oratio querulosa contra invasores sacerdotum. Quarto, 8 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *16,194.

On leaf 3 is the following passage (see facsimile No. 13):

Long since has Germany, above all other nations, deserved special praise for her invention of two most noble arts, of which the one furthered the ends of war, the other those of philosophy. For it is well known that at Mainz, a noble city of Germany, the bombard was many years ago invented, and in our times chalcography, i. e., the art of printing.





NUREMBERG

The first printers in Nuremberg were John Sensenschmidt and Henry Keffer, of Mainz, the latter a servant of Gutenberg. Their first dated book is the one described below (No. 42.), in which the words of the colophon are copied exactly from the "Catholicon," which is considered to have been printed by Gutenberg.

John Sensenschmidt and Henry Keffer

1470

- 40 F. de Retza—Codex egregius Comestorii viciorum. Folio, 287 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *13,884.

1471

- 41 St. Chrysostom—De patientia Job. Folio, 68 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *5026.

1472

- 42 St. Bonaventura—De sacra scriptura. Folio. Barnheim Collection. Hain, 3472.

Gothic char. 39 lines, 69 leaves. Fol. 1^a: Incipit breuilo quiū fratris boneuventure de sacra scriptura. Fol. 64^b: Domini boneuēture doctoris deuoti breuiloquiū nurmberge fidelit || impressum sūma q̄ diligentia correctū Explicit felicit. Anno incar- || nationis domini. M.cccc.lxxii. quarto idus februarii.

Frederick Creussner

Creussner and Anthony Koberger, the two most important printers of Nuremberg, began to print there in 1472. They seem to have been closely connected, for Creussner sometimes uses Koberger's types.

c. 1490

- 43 *Grammatellus pro juvenum eruditione*. Quarto, 13 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *7854.



Anthony Koberger

Koberger, who began printing in Nuremberg about 1472, was one of the most important printers and booksellers of the fifteenth century. He is said to have employed twenty-four presses at Nuremberg, besides having books printed for him in other cities.

1477

- 44 *St. Anthoninus — Summa theologiae, Secunda pars*. Folio, 321 leaves. Hain, *1242.

1482

- 45 *Boniface VIII — Liber VI decretalium*. Folio, 117 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *3603.

1486

- 46 *Æneas Sylvius — Epistolae familiares*. Quarto, 244 leaves. Hain, *154.

1492

- 47 *St. Vincent — Sermones de tempore et de sanctis*. Folio 207 + 135 + 252 leaves. Hain, 7008.

1493

- 48 *Schedel — Buch der Croniken*. Folio, 10 + 286 + 1 leaves. Hain, *14,510.

This curious book, known as the "Nuremberg Chronicle," is a summary of the history, geography, and wonders of the world. Although containing

Das sechst alter

Vnst der truckerey hat sich erstlich in teütschem lannd in der statt Maynig am Rhein gelegen im iar Cristi M. cccc. xl. ereügt. vñnd füran schier in alle öter der werlt außgespredt. dardurch die köstern schertz schrifftlicher kunst vñnd weisheit so in den alten büchern langzeit als der werlt vnbeant in dem grabe der vnwissenheit verborgen gelegen sind herfür an das liecht gelangt haben. also das vil trerlicher vñnd menschlichem geprauch nottütiger vñnd nützlicher bücher so ettwen nicht on Eleme kostung zezüügen war. nñz zeit mit wenig gelts zezubern sind. vñnd wo disse kunst zeitlicher erfinden worden vñnd in wissenheit vñnd geprauch gewesen wer so wern vñgez weiselt ettwenil bücher Tim liuij Tullij vñnd Plinij. vñnd anderer hohgeler ter lewt auß böschicklichkeit 8 zeit nicht verlor worden. Vñnd so nñ die erfinder yezzeiten handwercklicher kunst mit wenig lobs würdig sind. wer kan den außsprechen mit was lob. preysen vñnd rñm die teütschen zee heben seyen die auß irer erleuchten synreichen schicklichkeit ertrachtet vñnd erfunden haben. Disse kunst der truckerey durch die der lang verschloßen punn vñnaußsprechlicher weisheit menschlicher vñnd auch götlicher kunst in die gemayne außgelayt wirdt.

more than two thousand impressions of woodcuts, not more than three hundred blocks were used, for the same cut often serves for the portrait of different persons, and views of cities in Greece and Syria are repeated for those in France and Germany. Nearly all are of small value, although the work of Wohlgemuth, the master of Dürer.

The Club has also a copy of this work in Latin printed in the same year.

On leaf 252 verso is the statement that printing was invented at Mainz in the year 1440 (see facsimile No. 15).

TRANSLATION

The art of printing originated in Germany in the city of Mainz, situated on the Rhine, in the year of Christ 1440, and then spread quickly through all countries of the world. By means of this invention the precious treasures of knowledge and wisdom which have long lain hidden in the old written books, as it were in the grave of ignorance, unknown to the world, have now come forth to the light. Thus, too, much more excellent and, for ordinary use, more needful and helpful books, which formerly were not to be produced at slight expense, may now be obtained for a small sum. Had this art been discovered earlier and come into general knowledge and use, undoubtedly not a few books of Livy, Tully, and Pliny, and of other learned men, would not have been lost through negligence and lapse of time. And, since the inventors from time to time in the field of the mechanical arts are worthy of no little commendation, who can adequately express with what commendation, praise, honor, and fame the Germans should be extolled, who by their intelligence and ingenuity have devised and discovered this art of printing through which the long-closed spring of the inestimable knowledge of divine as well as human wisdom has been made accessible to the people at large.

1494

- 49 Homelarius doctorum. Quarto, 1 + 241 + 2 + 106 leaves. Hain, *8792.

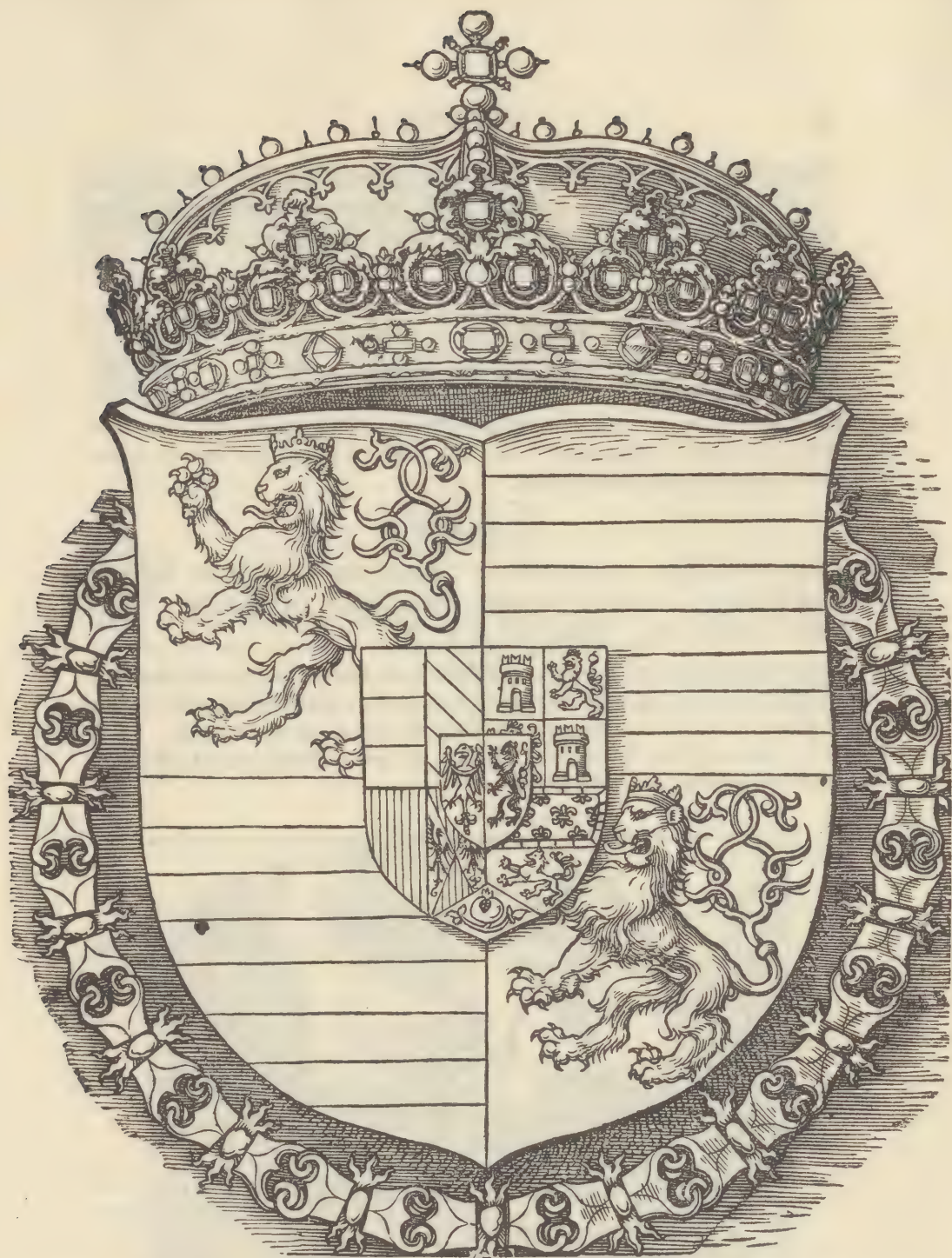
1494

- 50 Modus legendi abbreviaturas in utroque jure. Quarto, 166 leaves. Hain, *11,486.

1496

- 51 Vocabularius juris utriusque. Quarto. Panzer II, 220, 263.

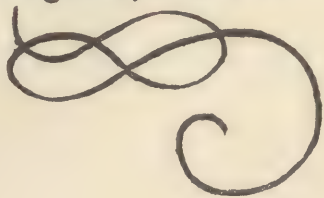
Gothic char., 2 col., 47 lines, 151 leaves (lacks 1 leaf, sig. s²), signatures a⁸ to t⁸. Fol. 1^a (title): Vocabularius vtriusq̃ iuris. Fol. 152^b (col.):



Etliche vnderri
der Stett,
fleckten.



cht zu befestigung
Schloß, vnd



Explicit vocabulari⁹ iuris Impressus || Nurenberge per Anthoniū koberger
p || cōmuni omniū vtilitate ⁊ faciliori aditu || ad vtriusq; iuris noticiāz. Anno
domini || M.cccc.xcvi. Finitus in vigilia visitati || onis Marie.

Albert Dürer

Albert Dürer, painter, etcher, engraver, sculptor, architect, and engineer, was also a printer and publisher. Aided probably by his godfather, Anthony Koberger, he set up a press in his own house, on which he printed the text of his wonderful engravings. After his death in 1528, his widow carried on the business for several years.

1527

- 52 Dürer—Etliche underricht zu befestigung der Stett, Schloss und Flecken. Folio, 27 leaves, 10 of which are folding. Barnheim Collection. Brunet II, 913.

This interesting treatise on the fortification of towns, castles, and places, is beautifully illustrated with large woodcuts, and on the title-page are the arms of King Ferdinand I of Hungary and Bohemia (see facsimile No. 16).

It is claimed that the modern German system of fortification is based on the principles laid down by Dürer.



Dance of Death—Reduced facsimile, "Nuremberg Chronicle"



ULM

At an early date Ulm was an important center for wood-engraving, and several block-books are known to have been produced there.

The earliest printer mentioned in a book dated at Ulm is John Zainer (no doubt a relative of Günther Zainer), whose first dated book was issued in 1473. He continued printing until 1515.

John Zainer

1481

- 53 St. Bonaventura—*Sermones de tempore et de sanctis*. Folio, 427 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *3513.



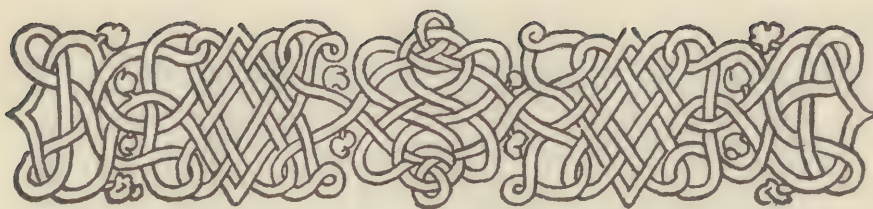
EICHSTADT

The first printer of Eichstadt was Michael Reyser, whose first dated book was issued in 1478.

Michael Reyser

c. 1480

- 54 Thomas Aquinas—*Secunda Secundae* (the second volume of his "*Summa theologiae*"). Folio, 320 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *1455.



BASLE

Basle was the first city of Switzerland into which printing was introduced, perhaps as early as 1465. The first printer there was Berthold Rodt, or Ruppel, of Hanau, who is thought to be the same as the "Bertolff von Hanauwe" who figures as a servant of Gutenberg. The only book in which his name appears is the one described below (see facsimile No. 25).

Berthold Ruppel

c. 1473

- 55 Conradus de Mure — Repertorium vocabularum. Folio, 147 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *11,642.



John Froben

Froben was one of the most celebrated printers of his times. His editions were carefully revised, and were eagerly sought for by the best scholars in Europe. His first dated book, issued in 1491, was a Latin Bible, in octavo, the first ever printed in this form. Froben died in 1527.

His device consists of the caduceus held by two hands issuing from clouds. It is very possible that this mark was designed by Hans Holbein, for he was in intimate association with Froben when the latter first used this device.

DE INVENTORIBVS RERVM

Sūt etiā plures hodie in Italia bibliothecæ. Sed illa in primis omniū iudicio longe celeberrima: quā dñus Federicus Feltrius Dux Vrbinī cōdidit, quā mox Guido Princeps eius fili⁹ lux doctrinarū fulgētissima, ac unicū doctissimorū hominū præsidū cū auro & argēto tū librorū copia adauxit, ornauitq;. Fuit hoc igit̃ omnino magnū mortalibus mūnus, sed nequaquā cōferendū huic, quod nostro tēpore adepti sumus, reperto nouo scribendi genere. Tantū enim uno die ab uno hominē literarum imprimi, quantū uix toto anno à pluribus scribi posset. Vnde adeo disciplinarum omniū magna librorū copia ad nos manauit: ut nullū amplius sup̃futurū sit opus, qd̃ ab hominē quis egeñō desiderari possit. Illud insup̃ adde, q̃ autores quoq; plurimos tā Græcos q̃ Latinos ab omni prorsum interitus periculō uindicauit. Quare tantæ rei autor non est sua laude fraudandus: præsertim ut postēritas sciat, cui diuinum beneficium acceptū referre debeat. Itaq; Iohānes Cuthembergus, natione Theutonicus equestri uir dignitate (ut ab eius cōterraneis accepimus, primus omniū in oppido Germaniæ, qua Magutiā uocāt, hāc imprimēdarū literarū artē excogitauit, primūq; ibi ea exerceri cōepit: nō minori industria reperto ab eodē (prout ferunt) autōre nouo atramenti genere, quo nunc impressores tantū utuntur. Decimosexto deinde anno, qui fuit salutis humanæ quinquagesimus octauus, supra millesimū ac quadringētesimū, quidā nomine Conradus, homo itidē Germanus, Romā primo in Italiā attulit: quā dein Nicolaus Ienson Gallicus primū mirū in modum illustrauit: quæ passim hac tēpestare p̃ totū ferē terrarū orbem floret: de qua plura loquendi labore supersedeo, eius inuentorē ac simul unde ad nos delata fuerit, prodidisse, haud me parum fecisse ratus, cū ea omnibus longē notissima sit, quæ p̃pterea ut ab initio nō minore quæstu q̃ hominū admiratiōe uulgari inceptit: sic paulatim (uelut auguror) futura est uilior.

1514

- 56 Bible, in Latin. Folio, 14 + 351 + 28 leaves. Panzer VI, 192, 125.

1517

- 57 Rhodiginus (Ricchieri) — *Lectionum antiquarum libri XVI*. Folio, 40 l. + 862 p. + 1 l. Kloss Collection. Brunet IV, 1269. Dedicated to Grolier.

1524

- 58 Polydore Virgil — *Liber adagiorum eiusdem de inventoribus rerum*. Folio, 6 + 100 + 6 + 94 leaves. Panzer VI, 245, 542.

In Book II, Chap. 7 ("De Inventoribus Rerum"), Gutenberg is mentioned as the inventor of printing. This is a correction of the statement in the first edition, printed in 1499, that the inventor was "a German, a certain Peter" (see facsimile No. 17).

TRANSLATION

There are to-day in Italy many more libraries; but by general consent that one is by far the most famous which, founded by Federigo Feltro, Duke of Urbino, of blessed memory, was afterward enriched and adorned with gold and silver, and with store of books, by Prince Guido, his son, a shining light of learning and a peerless patron of scholars. This library then was undoubtedly a great gift to mankind, yet it is by no means to be compared with the benefits we have in our time received from the discovery of a new kind of writing. For what could scarcely be written out in a whole year by several scribes can now be printed in a single day by a single worker. In consequence of this, so great a store of books upon all subjects of human knowledge has been brought within our reach, that there can no longer be any work which a man, however needy, can feel the lack of. Consider, too, that very many authors, both Greek and Latin, have thus been rescued from all possible danger of destruction. The maker, therefore, of so important a discovery should not be robbed of his rightful praise, to the end especially that after ages may know to whom they ought to ascribe this divine boon. It was, then, John Gutenberg, by birth a German, a man of knightly estate, as we are told by his countrymen, who, first of all men, in a town of Germany called Mainz, devised this art of making impressions of letters; and in that town the new art began its career, for the same inventor, as report has it, by search no less per-

sistent discovered a new kind of ink which printers now use so much. In the sixteenth year thereafter, which was the one thousand four hundred and fifty-eighth of our Salvation, one Conrad by name, also a German, first introduced the art into Italy at Rome. It was then first brought into notable repute by Nicholas Jenson, a Frenchman, and at this day flourishes throughout almost the whole world. I spare myself the trouble of speaking further concerning it, thinking that I have done not a little in recording the name of its inventor, together with the place from which it was brought to us. For the art itself is quite familiar to all, and for that reason, though at the outset it began to spread abroad no less to the wonder than to the gain of mankind, is destined, I foresee, gradually to become somewhat commonplace.



Andrew Cratander

Cratander printed at Basle from 1518 to 1536.

1522

- 59 Pomponius Mela — *De situ orbis*. Folio, 20 l. + 220 p. + 44 l. Panzer VI, 233, 441.

1526

- 60 Pliny — *Epistolae* — *Panegyricus*. Duodecimo, 12 l. + 551 p. + 20 l. Panzer VI, 255, 629.





ROME

Printing was introduced into Rome in 1467 by Schweinheim and Pannartz, and before the end of the century more than thirty-seven printers had been established in that city.

Adam Rot

Rot seems to have printed in Rome from 1471 to 1474.

1472

- 61 Petrucius de Senis — Disputationes. Folio, 240 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *12,842.

535
9

John Philip de Lignamine

De Lignamine, who was house-physician to Pope Sixtus IV, had established a printing-office in Rome in 1471.

The first portion of the following "Chronicle," down to 1312, is ascribed to Ricobaldus; the continuation is by De Lignamine himself.

Iacobus cognom̃to Gutenbergo: patria
Argentinus & quidam alter cui nomen
Fustus imprimendaꝝ litteraꝝ in mem/
bris cum metallicis formis periti tre/
centas cartas quisq; eorū p̃ diem facere
innotescūt apud Maguntiā Germaniæ
ciuitatem. Iohannes quoq; Mentelinus
nuncupatus apud Argentinam eiusdem
p̃uincię ciuitatem: ac in eodem artificio
peritus totidem cartas p̃ diem īprimere
agnoscitur.

Facsimile No. 18

Conradus Suueynem: ac Arnoldus pan
arcz Vdalicus Gallus parte ex alia Teu
thones librarii insignes Romā ueniētes
primi imprimendorum librorum artem
in Italiam introduxere trecētas cartas
per diem imprementes.

Facsimile No. 19

1474

- 62 De Lignamine—Chronica summorum pontificum. Quarto, 129 leaves (lacks leaf 129). Hain, *10,857.

This is the rare first edition of a work made famous by reason of its containing one of the very earliest allusions in print to Gutenberg, on leaf 120. Gutenberg and Fust at Mainz, and Mentelin at Strassburg, are mentioned as having printed books during the pontificate of Pius II, about 1459 (see facsimile No. 18).

James, surnamed Gutenberg, a native of Strassburg, and a certain other whose name was Fust, having attained skill in making impressions of letters upon parchment by means of metal types, become known at Mainz, a city of Germany, as the printers each of three hundred leaves a day. John also, styled Mentelin, at Strassburg, a city of the same country, a skillful worker in the same art, comes into notice as the printer of just as many leaves a day.

On leaf 125 is a reference to the first printers in Italy (see facsimile No. 19):

Conrad Schweinheim and Arnold Pannartz, and also, from another section, Ulrich Hahn, all Germans and copyists of note, came to Rome and were the first to introduce into Italy the art of printing books. They printed three hundred leaves a day.



Stephen Planck

Planck printed at Rome from 1479 to 1499. He was the first printer of the Columbus letter of 1493, which gave to the world the news of the great discovery.

1480

- 63 Laurentius Valla—De lingue latine elegantia. Quarto, 224 leaves. Hain, 15,811.

c. 1480

- 64 Datus—Elegantiolae. Quarto, 20 leaves. Hain, *5971.



VENICE

The first printer at Venice was doubtless John of Speyer, whose first book was issued in 1469. Between 1470 and 1480 at least fifty printers were at work in Venice, and before the end of the century more than two hundred printers had been in business there, and the number of books printed has been estimated at two million volumes.

Nicholas Jenson

The most important of the early printers was Nicholas Jenson, a Frenchman. Jenson was sent to Mainz in 1458 by Charles VII to learn the new art of printing, but he does not seem to have settled in France, for we first hear of him as a printer in Venice, in 1470. He was famous for the extraordinary beauty of his Roman type. He began to use Gothic type in 1474, probably owing to its great saving of space, and his publications in this type are also splendid specimens of the printer's art. Jenson died in 1480.

1478

- 65 Bartolus de Saxo Ferrato—*Lectura super prima parte digesti novi*. Folio. Panzer III, 135, 329.

Gothic char., 2 col., 60 lines, 180 leaves (lacks 4 leaves, q⁷ & q⁸ and r¹ & r²). Signatures a⁸ to y⁸ & z¹⁰. Fol. 1^a (sig. a²): () omni || ut scitis hic nō est caput || totius cōpilatiōis: ⁊ ideo || (etc.). Fol. 184^a (col.): Explicit lectura dñi Barto. de saxoferrato || sup pñia parte. ff. noui optime emēdata venetiis || impressa per Nicolaum Jenson gallicum. Anno dñi. M.cccc.lxxviii.

1480

- 66 Thomas Aquinas—*De veritate fidei catholicae*. Folio, 194 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *1389.



Erhard Ratdolt

Ratdolt of Augsburg, one of the most wonderful masters of the art of printing during the fifteenth century, was one of the earliest to introduce wood-engraving into books. In 1476 he and his partners, Peter Löslein and Bernard Pictor, began their work together by printing a *Calendarium* with the first ornamental title-page known. Their work became famous for the beauty of its type and illustrations.

They separated in 1478, and Ratdolt continued printing alone, publishing many illustrated books on astronomy and astrology, both in Venice and in Augsburg, whither he returned in 1486.



Ratdolt, Löslein, and Pictor

1477

- 67 Appian—*De bellis civilibus romanis*. Quarto, 211 leaves. Hain, *1307.

A beautiful example of typography, excellent alike for its paper, type, ink, and general finish. The border of the title-page of the present catalogue is taken from this book.



Ratdolt

1480

- 68 Werner Rolewinck—*Chronica seu fasciculus temporum*. Folio, 7 + 68 leaves. Hain, *6926.

The first edition of this popular chronicle was published in 1474 at Cologne, and many editions followed. This edition, by Ratdolt, contains flowered capitals and several curious illustrations; among them is one of the earliest views of Venice, showing the ducal palace.

Pueri sci michaelis pegrinanti cū magno seruoze per
turmas viā lōgā ad mare: et sit tior cūcti ne spūs nequā
agitaret eos: sed statim cessauit pp̄ tediū itineris: et famē
quā patiebant. 1457. et āno p̄cedenti fuit maxim⁹ terre-
mor⁹ in neapoli: et perierūt multi. 40. milla.

Artifices mira celeritate subtiliores solito sūt. Et i-
pressores librorū multiplicanti in terra.

Reformatio magna plurimorū monasteriorū i diuer-
sis mūdi partib⁹ fit. Et nota qd buiasimōi reformatiōes

Puella noie stiua in prib⁹ Westphalie i oppido qd ba-
mo dī apte ac vīssime stigmata dñice passiōis hūit i ma-
nib⁹ et pedib⁹ ac latere: virgo nouis ouersa āno. f. 1464. p⁹
spaciū aū: 15 hebdomodarū circa festū venerabil⁹ sacri co-
rā: et testib⁹ ostendit ea: et p̄dixit qd p⁹ duas horas redirēt: ga-
tūc nō iuenirēt ea: et sic factū fuit: qd loca illa sanata erāt
Leodiū multis tribulatiōib⁹ attrit⁹: et p⁹ āno. 1468. re-
struit⁹ totalit⁹ p karolū ducē burgūdie: et dināt āno p̄cedē-
ti: etiā idē āno 73. intrauit terrā gelrie: et obtinuit eam.

Facsimile No. 20

āno. M. cccc. lxx. et āno p̄cedēti fuit maxim⁹ tremor⁹ in neapoli. et p̄ier. xl. M. hoim.

Librorū imp̄ssionis scia subtilissīma oibus seculis mandita circa dī tpa reperit in ma-
gūna. h̄ ē ars artū scia sciaz. p cui⁹ celeritat⁹ exercitatio ē thesaur⁹ desiderabilis sapiē-
tie et scie quē oēs s̄ hoies p instinctū nature desiderāt. q̄si de pfūdib⁹ latibularū tenebris
p̄siliēs: mūdū hūc in maligno positū ducat p̄t et illuminat. Vir⁹ ctem infinita librorū q̄
quodā athenis vel parisi⁹ ceteriqz studijs sine bibliothecis sacris paucissimis qbusdā
studiosis manifesta fuit. p hāc in oī tribu. pp̄lo. natōe. et lingua ubiqz diuulgat. ita vt
verissīme impletū cernit⁹ illud qd dī puerb. i. Sapia fons p̄dicat. in platcis dat voces
suā. in capite turbarū damirat. in forib⁹ portarū vrbis p̄fert dība sua dicens. vsqz par-
uuli diligatis infantīā. et c. Quāuis nō porcos sp̄nere margaritas sciam⁹. nihil in hoc
prudētis ledit opinio. q̄minus oblatas ppat margaritas.

Facsimile No. 21

On leaf 64, under the year 1457, is the following reference to printing (see facsimile No. 20):

Workmen are rapidly becoming intelligent beyond their wont, and printers of books are multiplying in the world.

In 1481 a new edition of this chronicle was issued, with additions by Wirtzburg de Vach, the passage on printing being much longer. The Club owns an undated edition (printed in France about 1490), in which this extended passage appears (see facsimile No. 21).

In the year 1457, as in the year before, there was a great earthquake at Naples, and forty thousand persons perished.

The truly ingenious art of printing books—an art unheard of in all previous ages—is in these days discovered at Mainz. This is the art of arts, the science of sciences. For through the swift work of the printing-press an inestimable store of wisdom and knowledge, which all men instinctively crave, brought suddenly, as it were, out of the utter darkness of its hiding-place, equally enriches and enlightens this our world, now fallen on evil days. For the unlimited power of books, which formerly at Athens or at Paris and other universities, or in monastic libraries, was appreciated only by the very few possessed of studious tastes, is through this art everywhere made known, in every tribe, people, nation, and tongue, so that we see that literally fulfilled which we read in the first chapter of Proverbs: "Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets: She crieth in the chief places of concourse, in the openings of the gates of the city she uttereth her words, saying, How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity?" etc. Now, although we know that swine disdain pearls, the mind of a wise man is in no wise thereby hindered from hoping that pearls will be offered to him.

1482

- 69 Pomponius Mela — *De situ orbis*. Quarto, 48 leaves. Hain, *11,019.

1483

- 70 Buch der zehn Geboten. Folio, 3 + 78 leaves. Hain, *4034.

1484

- 71 Regiomontanus (Müller)—*Ephemerides astronomicae* ab 1484 ad 1506. Quarto, 332 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *13,791.

John of Cologne and John Manthen of Gerretzheim

The early printers of Venice frequently entered into partnerships. John of Cologne, who at one time was associated with Jenson, was a partner of John Manthen from 1473 to 1480.

1474

- 72 F. de Platea — *Opus restitutionum usurarum*. Quarto, 150 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, *13,038.

1475

- 73 Caracciolus de Litio — *Sermones de timore judiciorum dei*. Quarto, 92 leaves. Kloss Collection. Hain, 4467. Holtrop, 412.



Adam of Rottweil

1477

- 74 Johannes Andreas — *Questiones mercuriales*. Folio. Kloss Collection. Hain, 1058.

Gothic char. 2 col., 49 lines, 154 leaves. Signatures a⁹, b to e¹⁰, f & g⁸, h to p¹⁰, q⁹. Fol. 1^a: () on ē nouu || Sic icipit glo. sup || (etc.). Fol. 154^a (col.): *Questiones mercuriales sup regulis iuris* || Jo. an. impresse venetiis per magistrum || Adam de Rothvil. Anno dñi. M.cccc || lxxvii. quarto nonas Julii : finiūt feliciter.



Leonard Wild

1478

- 75 Bible, in Latin. Folio, 453 leaves (lacks three leaves of "Prologus in Bibliam"). Hain, 3067. Copinger, 34.

Bartolomio de Zani de Portesio

1489

- 76 Pliny — *Historia naturale*. Folio. Kloss Collection. Hain, 13, 107.

Roman char. 2 col., 60 lines, 259 leaves. Signatures a² to ¹², b to q⁸, r & s⁶, A to N⁸, O & P⁶. Fol. 1^a (sig. a²): HISTORIA NATVRALE DI. C. PLINIO SE || CONDO TRADOCTA DI LINGVA LATINA || IN FIORENTINA PER CHRISTOPHORO || LANDINO FIORENTINO AL SERENISSI || MO FERDINANDO RE DI NAPOLI. Fol. 259^a (col.): Finisse il Libro chiamato Plinio. Vulgare Impres || so in Venesia per Bartolamio de Zani de Portesio nel || lanno della Natiuita del nostro Signore Jesu Christo || Mccccclxxxix. adi. xii. di Settembre. Finis.



John Hamman (Hertzog)

1494

- 77 Justinian — *Institutiones*. Octavo, 219 + 1 leaves. Barnheim Collection. Hain, *9532.



Giambatista da Sessa

Da Sessa began printing in Venice about 1490. The book described below is dated 1409, a misprint, perhaps, for 1499.

1499?

- 78 Diogenes Laertius — *Vita de filosofi moralissime*. Quarto.

Roman char. 41 lines, 32 leaves. Signatures a to d⁸. Fol. 1^a (title): Vita De Filosofi Moralissi || me Et Dele Loro Elegan || tissime Sententie (Device). Fol. 32^b. Impressum Fuit Hoc Opus Venetiis Per Joannem Baptistam Sessa || Anno Dñi M.CCCCVIII. Die. X. Decembris. (Device.)

Aldus Manutius

Aldus Manutius, the great scholar and printer, founder of the celebrated Aldine Press, was born at Bassiano in 1450, and began his career as a printer in Venice in 1494. In 1499 he married the daughter of Andrea de' Torresani (himself a great printer, who had bought in 1479 the printing types of Jenson), and in 1500 he founded the Aldine Academy, the home of so many editors, and source of so many scholarly editions of the classics. He died in 1515.

His famous device, the anchor and dolphin, was first used in 1502. It was suggested by the reverse of a silver coin of Vespasian, a specimen of which had been presented to Aldus by his friend Cardinal Bembo.

1502

- 79 Statius — Statii Sylvarum libri quinque Thebaidos libri duodecim Achilleidos duo. Octavo, 40 + 256 leaves. Kloss Collection. Renouard, p. 35, No. 7.

This is Melancthon's copy, with Latin verses at the beginning and end, written in a beautiful hand.

1502

- 80 Catullus — Tibullus — Propertius. Octavo, 152 leaves. Renouard, p. 39, No. 16.

In 1501 Aldus first used his famous italic type, which was a close copy of the handwriting of Petrarch. His Greek type was copied from the handwriting of his friend Marcus Musurus. The compactness of this fine italic character permitted the more general issue of books of small size, thus producing a great innovation in the art of book-making.



Andrea de' Torresani of Asola

After the death of Aldus Manutius, Andrea de' Torresani directed the Aldine Press, during the minority of his grandson, Paolo.

1527

- 81 Priscian — Prisciani grammatici caesariensis libri omnes. Quarto, 14 + 299 + 3 leaves. Renouard, p. 103, No. 2.

De sancto christoforo. an.



Sancte christofore martyr dei preciose
rogo te per nome christi
creatoris tui: et per
illud prerogatiuum quod
tibi contulit quando no-
me suum tibi soli im-
posuit: te deprecor in nomine patris et
filii et spiritus sancti et per gratiam quam
accepisti: ut erga deum et sanctam eius ge-
nitricem michi famulo tuo. *M.* sis pro-
picius peccatori: quatinus tuo pio in-
teruentu facias me vincere omnes
qui cogitant michi mala: et per illud
seue onus quod est christus quod trans
marinum flumen in humeris tuis
fecit portare meruisti: alleviare di-
gnare presentes meas angustias: pau-
peritates: tribulationes malas et per-
uersas machinationes / fraudulencias



q.iii.



Passio domini nostri iesu christi
secundum Iohannem.





PARIS

The first printing press in France was set up at Paris about 1470, by three Germans, Ulrich Gering, Martin Crantz, and Michael Friburger. Before the end of the century at least eighty-five printers had been established there.

Philip Pigouchet and Simon Vostre

The most important productions of the Parisian press of this period were the Books of Hours, which were first issued in 1488; and the best known publisher of these books was Simon Vostre, who, with the assistance of the printer and engraver, Philip Pigouchet, began printing these beautiful service books on vellum, with exquisite borders and illustrations. With them book-production in France may be said to have attained its highest point.

1500

82 Heures à l'usage de Paris. Octavo, 132 leaves. Brunet V, 1584, No. 49.

This beautiful book, printed on vellum, has Pigouchet's device on the title-page, nineteen full-page engravings, and borders about each page (see facsimile No. 22).



Facsimile No. 23

LYONS

Lyons was the second city in France to receive the art of printing. It found its way there soon after 1470; and about 1489 John Trechsel was established there. Trechsel died in 1498.

John Trechsel

1494

83 William of Occam—*Dialogus adversus haereticos*. Folio 10 + 276 leaves. Hain, *11,938.



WESTMINSTER

Wynkyn de Worde

It is generally conceded that William Caxton was England's first printer. In 1477 he set up his press in the Almonry at Westminster, and in that year he finished the "Dictes & Sayengis of the Philosophers," the first book printed in England. On his death in 1491, his assistant, Wynkyn de Worde, succeeded him, and continued printing from the same place at Westminster. He was celebrated not only for the number of his publications, but also for their typographical excellence.

We learn from the colophon of the "Vitas Patrum" (which is considered one of De Worde's finest productions) that Caxton was engaged in translating it up to the day of his death. De Worde died in 1534.

1495

- 84 Vitas patrum, or the lyves of the olde auntyent holy faders. Folio, 336 leaves (lacks folios 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 352; also the table at the end). Lowndes V, 2789. (See facsimile No. 24.)



Shynt Pachomyen seenge that the deuyllis persecuted him soo sharpely that he neuer myghte haue rest. he prayed to god that he wolde gyue to hym this pryuelege . that he neuer myghte slepe. to the ende that nyghte & dawe he myghte in wakinge ouercome the machynacions & decepcions þe enmyes of helle layed agaynst hym To the whiche he desyred to resyste as the stronge & valyaunt champpon whiche sayth/ ¶ Alle the tyme of my lyfe I shall persecute myn enmyes. and I shal neuer sesse vnto the tyme that they ben in my subieccō. I shall gyue to them somoche payne / þe they maye abyde in noo'place. And I shall make cheym to falle vnder my feet. Iyth þe god gyuech me strenght for to goo in batayle ayenst them/ & I shal neuer cesse to pray. to the ende þe the wyll of our lord be acōplyshed

¶ How chancell spake to Pachomyen
familyerly / & begynnyth ¶ Quodam be
to tempore. Caplm

lxvii.



IThapped that the holi may be
enge in prayer. the angell came
to speke to hym & sayde. ¶ Pa-
chomyen thou knowest the wyll of god
to be suche. that in seruyng hym wryth
pure thoughte. thou gouerne al them þe
ben or shall be vnder the after the rule
whiche is deliuered to the/ ¶ Now had
he receyued longe tyme tofore a table .
in whiche was wryten this that folow
yth/

¶ The rules of the religious hermytes
deliuered by an angell to saynt Pach-
omyen/ And begynnnyth in latyn ¶ Sin-
gulis iuxta vires. Caplm

lxviii



HAARLEM

Lourens Janszoon Coster

For many years after the appearance of the first dated book, at Mainz, all that was written about the invention of typography accredited it to Germany. The first exception is an ambiguous paragraph in the "Cologne Chronicle" (1499) reading, in part, as follows: "Although the art was discovered at Mainz, in the manner as it is now generally used, yet the first prefiguration was found in Holland, in the Donatuses, which were printed there before that time."

Many years more elapsed before the Dutch discovery is again referred to. In 1568 Hadrianus Junius wrote in his "Batavia" the wonderful story about Coster and the letters cut in the beech-bark (pp. 255-57).

This book, an uncritical compilation, was not published until after the death of Junius in 1588. It contains the first mention of Coster as a printer. Were it not for the existence of Donatuses, which may be those referred to in the "Cologne Chronicle," the claim of the Netherlands to the invention of printing would hardly be worthy of serious consideration.

As it is, the question is still a vexed one, but with the evidence, both of documents and books, in favor of Germany.

1588

85 Hadrianus Junius — Batavia. Ex officina Plantiniana. Quarto, 9 l., 411 p.

Vnde liber venerit presens si forte requiras
Quid ve noui referat perlege quod sequitur
Bertoldus nitide hūc impresserat in basilea
Vtq; adeat doctos protinus ille iubet
Ille quid abstrusum si diua poemata seruant
Exponit·lector ingeniose scies
Quid lacum teucris dignum quid Grecia gessit
Preterea magnus que videt oceanus
Si libet interdum iaris gaudere libellis
Disperiam si non hic liber vnus erit



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Huiusmodi opus errores in omnes gentiliū
atq; hereticorum: christianam fidem suis argu
mentis impugnantium: Diui Thome acquina
tis ordinis predicatorum. Petrus Lantianus ve
netus: theologus patauinus: eiusdem professio
nis religiosus emendauit: castigauitq;. Impres
sum uero dedit. vir prestantissimus Nicolaus
Jenson gallicus: florentē. Re. prin. Venetorum.
Joanne Morenigo duce. Anno salutis. Mccc
lxxx. ydibus Junij. Venetijs feliciter.

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